

# Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER

Vol. II.]

SATURDAY, March 13, 1863.

[No. 390]

## Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,  
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in bls.  
Malaga Wine in  
qr. casks,  
Sugar in bls.  
Gin in casks,  
Soap in boxes,  
Candles do.  
Chocolate do.  
Hysonskin Tea in  
chests.

A quantity of DRY GOODS,  
Amongst which, are

Chinizes,  
Bombazets,  
Durants,  
Calimancoes,  
German Dowlas,  
Russia Sheeting,  
Calicoes,  
Chintz Shawls,  
Flag Handkerfs.  
Check do.  
Sewing Silks,  
Threads & Tapes.

3 bales INDIA MUSLIN,  
a large quantity of  
READY MADE CLOTHES,  
and a number of other articles.  
H. and T. MOORE,  
March 8. Auctioneers.

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,  
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and  
Jamaica Rum in hhd. and bls.  
French Brandy in bls.  
Holland Gin in bls.  
Teneriffe Wine in casks,  
Cordials in bls.  
Sugar in hhd. and bls.  
Molasses in hhd.  
Rice in tierces and bls.  
Soap in boxes,  
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,  
handfomely assorted,  
30 boxes Havana Segars,  
Cotton in bales---on a credit.

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE--  
Broad and narrow Cloths,  
Flannels and Planes,  
Carpets and Carpeting.  
Irish and German Linens,  
Worsted and cotton Stockings,  
Calicoes and Gingham,  
A variety of Muslin and Mullin Hand  
kerchiefs and Shawls,  
Table Cloths, Hats,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hardware, and  
A number of other articles.  
P. G. MARSTELLER,  
March 8. Vendue-Master.

## Notice.

THE subscriber intending to  
quit his present business, gives this public  
notice, that any person having demands  
against him, will present the same, and  
they will be immediately discharged.  
The few indebted to him, by doing like-  
wise, will get the thanks of  
THOMAS CRUSE.

Who will continue for one  
month selling off his STOCK of GOODS  
at prime cost.  
March 5. d2w

FOR SALE,  
On board the schooner Sally and Nancy,  
at Harper's wharf,  
A small Cargo of well cured  
BACON,  
nicely salted. Young negroes will be  
taken in payment.  
March 9. d3t

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of Clover Seed just received  
and for sale, by  
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.  
March 9. d

Printing in all its variety exe-  
cuted at this office.

## JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Russia Duck,  
30 Ravens do.  
6 Chests of Souchong Tea,  
Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,  
West-India do. in hhd. and barrels,  
Coffee in bags and barrels,  
Holland Gin in barrels,  
Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,  
Castile Soap in boxes,  
Shoes in boxes assorted,  
East-India Goods.

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain  
Snow, consisting of  
43 Tons Plaster of Paris,  
60 Casks of Lime,  
10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,  
115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,  
40 Boxes of dipt Candles.  
January 22. d

## TIMOTHY HAY.

THE Subscriber has a quantity of  
Timothy Hay for Sale, which he will de-  
liver in Alexandria, or at any distance not  
exceeding ten miles from his farm, at the  
moderate price of Four Shillings per hun-  
dred. A line addressed to him at this  
place, and left at the Post-Office, Alexan-  
dria, will be received, and immediate at-  
tention paid to it.

LAWRENCE LEWIS,  
Mount Vernon, March 6.  
d4th April.

## For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.  
Raisins by the box,  
Sugar by the barrel,  
Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,  
With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.  
ABEL WILLIS.  
Jan. 11. d

## FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL about  
15 years old. Enquire of the Printers.  
Feb. 10. d3w

## FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little  
Sally, capt. Coxen,  
From Rhode-Island, now landing and  
consisting of

French Brandy,  
Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)  
Country Gin,  
West-India Rum, N. England do.  
Loaf Sugar,  
Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,  
R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,  
Soal Leather,  
Russia and raven Duck and Sheeting,  
Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburg, &c.  
For Sale, Freight or Charter,  
The said brig Little Sally, borthen  
about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and  
well equipped. Apply to  
J. G. LADD.  
Jan. 4. d

## JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Gro-  
cery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince  
Street,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons in  
boxes from Lisbon,  
Do. figs in fraills,  
30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,  
Soft shell'd Almonds,  
Tamarins.

Apples by the barrel,  
Shellbarks do.  
Good Cyder do.  
Soap and Candles in boxes,  
Mould Candles do.

R. Island Cheese and Potatoes  
of a superior quality,  
Queens Ware assorted,  
And every other article in the GROCERY  
LINE.

Thomas Simms.  
Feb. 6. d

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE term of copartnership existing un-  
der the firm of JAMES RUSSELL and  
Co. will expire by contract on the first  
day of next April: all those indebted  
thereto are respectfully solicited to call and  
pay their balances, and such as have claims  
against said firm will please present them  
for settlement.

JAMES RUSSELL,  
JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform  
his friends, that he purposes carrying on  
business, as usual, in the same place, and  
will be thankful for a continuance of their  
custom.

JAMES RUSSELL.

March 11. d

## TABLET OF TASTE.

JUST RECEIVED,  
By Cotton and Stewart,  
And for sale at their Book Store, Royal  
Street,

The Tablet of Taste:

OR,  
POCKET ALMANACK  
FOR 1862.

The Contents of which are as follow, viz.  
THE FRONTISPIECE representing  
the Urn carried in the Funeral Procession  
of Washington, at New-York, with a de-  
scription of that Procession.  
Census of the United States.  
Eclipses.  
Common Notes.

## Description of the Engravings.

1. Montreal. 2 and 3 Fancy Pictures.  
4 Seat of John Adams, Esq. 5 De-  
troit. 6 Quebec. 7 Bridge over the  
Piscataqua River. 8 View of the Mouth  
of the Genesee River. 9 View on the  
Genesee River. 10 Table Rock. 11  
Banker's Hill. 12 Paffiac Falls, with de-  
scriptions of the whole.

Lines on the Paffiac Falls. List of the  
principal officers of the Government of the  
United States. Early Friendship. To  
the Evening Star. The Composition of  
a Kiss. To Celis on her Birth Day.  
Miracles, Solitude. Sonnet to Inde-  
pendence. Sweet Echo. St. Paul at A-  
thens. Prospect of Winter. A Flight of  
Fancy. The Exile of Erine. The Mo-  
ther. Roads from N. York to Kingston,  
Upper Canada.

They have also received,  
Lyric Ballads, by Weddsworth.  
Leonard and Gertrude, &c.  
March 8. d

## GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.  
HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,  
Second qual. do.  
Brown do.  
Osnaburgs,  
Brown Hempen Rolls,  
White do.  
Hessian do.  
Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,  
A Quantity of  
Turk's Island, Isle of May, and  
Cadiz SALT.  
December 29. d

## JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,  
A quantity of New-England  
Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.  
Feb. 2. d

JUST RECEIVED,  
COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of  
Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,  
striped blankets and kersey doilins. For  
sale on very moderate terms by the pack-  
age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.  
d

Mount of Alexandria.

Friday, February 19.

Debate on the bill received from the Senate  
entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts  
relating to the organization of the courts  
of the U. States."

[Mr. Bayard's speech continued.]

I now come, Mr. Chairman, to ex-  
amine the changes which were made by  
the late law. This subject has not been  
correctly understood. It has every where  
been erroneously represented. I have  
heard much said about the additional  
courts created by the act of last session.  
I perceive them spoken of in the Pre-  
sident's message. In the face of this  
high authority, I undertake to state,  
that no additional court was established  
by that law. Under the former system  
there was one Supreme Court, and there  
is but one now. There were seventeen  
district courts, and there are no more  
now. There was a circuit court held  
in each district, and such is the case at pre-  
sent. Some of the district judges are  
directed to hold their courts at new pla-  
ces, but there is still in each district but  
one district court. What, sir, has been  
done? The unnatural alliance between  
the supreme and district courts has been  
severed; but the jurisdiction of both  
these courts remains untouched. The  
power or authority of neither of them  
has been augmented or diminished. The  
jurisdiction of the circuit court has been  
extended to the cognizance of debts of 400  
dollars, and this is the only material change  
in the power of that court. The chief o-  
peration of the late law is a new organiza-  
tion of the circuit courts. To avoid the  
evils of the former plan, it became neces-  
sary to create a new corps of judges. It  
was considered that the supreme court  
ought to be stationary and to have no  
connection with the judges over whose  
sentences they had an appellate jurisdic-  
tion.

To have formed a circuit court out of  
the district judges, would have allowed no  
court of appeal from the district court, ex-  
cept the supreme court, which would have  
been attended with great inconvenience.  
But this scheme was opposed by a still greater  
difficulty. In many districts the duties  
of the judge require a daily attention. In  
all of them business of great importance  
may on unexpected occurrences require his  
presence.

This plan was thought of; it was well  
examined and finally rejected, in con-  
sequence of strong objections to which  
it was liable. Nothing therefore re-  
mained, but to compose the circuit court  
of judges distinct from those of the o-  
ther courts. Admitting the propriety  
of excluding from this court the judges  
of the supreme and district courts, I  
think the late Congress cannot be accus-  
ed of any wanton expence nor even of a  
neglect of economy in the new establish-  
ment. The extensive country has been  
divided into six circuits, and three judges  
appointed for each circuit. Most of the  
judges have twice a year to attend a  
court in three states, and there is not one  
of them who has not to travel farther,  
and who in time will not have more la-  
bour to perform, than any judge of the  
state courts. When we call to mind,  
that the jurisdiction of this court reaches  
the life of the citizen, and that in civil  
cases its judgments are final to a large  
amount; certainly it will not be said  
that it ought to have been composed of  
less than three judges. One was surely  
not enough; and if it had been doubtful  
whether two were not sufficient, the in-  
convenience, which would have frequent-  
ly arisen from an equal division of opi-  
nion, justifies the provision which se-  
cures a determination in all cases.

It was additionally very material to  
place on the bench of this court, a judge



from each state, as the court was in general bound to conform to the law and the practice of the several states.

I trust, sir, the committee are satisfied that the number of judges, which compose the circuit court is not too great, and that the legislature would have been extremely culpable, to have committed the high powers of this court to fewer hands. Let me now ask, if the compensation allowed to these judges is extravagant.—It is little more than half the allowance made to the judges of the supreme court. It is but a small proportion of the ordinary practice of those gentlemen of the bar, who are fit, and to whom we ought to look to fill the places. You have given a salary of 2000 dollars. The puisne judges of Pennsylvania, I believe, have more. When you deduct the expenses of the office, you will leave but a moderate compensation for service, but a scanty provision for a family. When, Mr. Chairman, gentlemen coolly consider the amendments of the late law, I flatter myself their candour will at least admit that the present modification was fairly designed to meet and remedy the evils of the old system.

The supreme court has been rendered stationary. Men of age, of learning, and of experience, are now capable of holding a seat on the bench; they have time to mature their opinions in cases on which they are called to decide, and they have leisure to devote to their books, and to augment their store of knowledge. It was our hope by the present establishment of the court, to render it the future pride, and honor, and safety of the nation. It is this tribunal which must stamp abroad the judicial character of our country. It is here, that ambassadors, and foreign agents, resort for justice, and it belongs to this high court to decide finally, not only on controversies of unlimited value between individuals, and on the more important collision of state pretensions, but also upon the validity of the laws of the states, and of this government. Will it be contended that such great trusts ought to be reposed in feeble or incapable hands. It has been asserted that this court will not have business to employ it. The assertion is supported neither by what is past, nor by what is likely to happen. During the present session of Congress, at their last term, the court was fully employed for two weeks in the daily hearing of causes. But its business must increase. There is no longer that restraint upon appeals from the circuit court, which was imposed by the authority of the judge of the court to which the appeal was to be carried; no longer will the apprehension of a secret unavoidable bias in favour of the decision of a member of their own body, shake the confidence of a suitor in referring to this court, who thinks that justice was not done to him in the court below. The progressive increase of the wealth and population of the country, will unavoidably swell the business of the court. But there is a more certain and unfailing source of employment, which will arise in the appeals from the courts of the national territory. From the courts of original cognizance in this territory, it affords the only appellate jurisdiction. If gentlemen will look to the state of property of vast account in this city, they must be satisfied that the supreme court will have enough to do for the money which is paid them.

Let us next consider, sir, the present state of the circuit courts.

There are six courts, which sit in twenty two districts, each court visits at least three districts, some four. The courts are now composed of three judges of equal power and dignity. Standing on equal ground their opinions will be independent and firm. Their number is the best for consultation, and they are exempt from the inconvenience of an equal division of opinion. But what I value most, and what was designed to remedy the great defect of the former system, is the identity which the court maintains.—Each district has now always the same court. Each district will hereafter have a system of practice and uniformity of decision. The judges of each circuit will now study, and learn, and retain the laws and practice of their respective districts. It never was intended, nor is it practicable that the same rule of property or of proceeding should prevail from N. Hampshire to Georgia. The old courts were enjoined to obey the laws of the respective states. Those laws fluctuate with the will of the state legislatures, and no other

uniformity could ever be expected, but in the construction of the constitution and statutes of the United States. This uniformity is still preserved by the control of the supreme court over the courts of the circuits. Under the present establishment, a national system of jurisprudence will arise. The practice and local laws of the different districts may vary, but in the same district they will be uniform.—The practice of each district will suggest improvements to the others, the progressive adoption of which will in time assimilate the systems of the several districts.

It is unnecessary, Mr. Chairman, for me to say any thing in relation to the district courts. Their former jurisdiction was not varied by the law of the last session.

It has been my endeavor, sir, to give a correct idea of the defects of the former judicial plan, and of the remedies for those defects introduced by the law now designed to be repealed. I do not pretend to say that the present system is perfect, I contend only that it is better than the old. If, sir, instead of destroying, gentlemen will undertake to improve, the present plan, I will not only applaud their motives, but will assist in their labour. We ask only that our system may be tried. Let the sentence of experience be pronounced upon it. Let us hear the national voice after it has been felt. They will then be better able to judge its merits. In practice it has not yet been complained of; and as it is designed for the benefit of the people, how can their friends justify the act of taking it from them before they have manifested their disposition to part with it?

How, sir, am I to account for the extreme anxiety to get rid of this establishment. Does it proceed from that spirit which since power has been given to it, has so unrelentingly persecuted men in office who belonged to a certain sect? I hope there will be a little patience; these judges are old and infirm men; they will die; they must die; wait but a short time, their places will be vacant; they will be filled by the disciples of the new school, and gentlemen will not have to answer for the political murder which is now meditated.

I shall take the liberty now, sir, of paying some attention to the objections which have been expressed against the late establishment. An early exception which, in the course of the debate, has been abandoned by most gentlemen, and little relied on by any one, is the additional expense. The gentleman from Virginia stated the expense of the present establishment at 137,000 dollars.—On this head the material question is, not what is the expense of the whole establishment, but what will be saved by the repealing law on the table. I do not estimate the saving at more than 28,500 dollars. You save nothing but the salaries of 16 judges of 2000 dollars each. From this amount is to be deducted the salary of a judge of the supreme court, which is 3,500 dollars. Abolishing the present system will not vary the incidental expenses of the circuit court. You revive a circuit court whose incidental expenses will be equal to those of the court you destroy. The increased salaries of the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee must remain. It is not proposed to abolish their offices, and the admissions upon the other side allow that the salaries cannot be reduced.

If there were no other objection, the present bill could not pass without amendment, because it reduces the salaries of those judges, which is a plain undeniable infraction of the constitution. But, sir, it is not a fair way of treating the subject to speak of the aggregate expense. The great enquiry is, whether the judges are necessary, and whether the salaries allowed to them are reasonable? Admitting the utility of the judges, I think no gentleman will contend, that the compensation is extravagant.

We are told of the expense attending the federal judiciary. Can gentlemen tell me of a government under which justice is more cheaply administered; add together the salaries of all your judges and the amount but little exceeds the emoluments of the Chancellor of England. Ascertain the expenses of state justice, and the proportion of each state of the expense of federal justice, and you will find that the former is five times greater than the latter. Do gentlemen expect that a system expanded over the whole union is to cost no more than the establishment of a single state? Let it be remembered, sir, that

the judiciary is an integral and co-ordinate part with the highest branches of the government. No government can long exist without an efficient judiciary. It is the judiciary which applies the law and enables the executive to carry it into effect. Leave your laws to the judiciaries of the states to execute and my word for it in ten years you have neither law nor constitution. Is your judiciary so costly that you will not support it? Why then lay out so much money upon the other branches of your government? I beg that it will be recollected that if your judiciary costs you thousands of dollars, your legislature costs you hundreds of thousands, and your executive millions.

An objection has been derived from the paucity of causes in the federal courts, and the objection has been magnified by the allegation, that the number had been annually decreasing. The facts admitted, I draw a very different inference from my opponents. In my opinion they furnish the strongest proof of the defects of the former establishment, and of the necessity of a reform. I have no doubt, nay, I know it to be a fact, that many suitors were diverted from those tribunals by the fluctuations to which they were subject. Allow me, however, to take some notice of the facts. They are founded upon the Presidential document, No. 8. Taking the facts as there stated, they allow upwards of 50 suits annually for each court, when it is considered that these causes must each exceed the value of 500 dollars, and that they were generally litigated cases, I do not conceive, that there is much ground to affirm, that the courts were without business. But, sir, I must be excused for saying, I pay little respect to this document. It has been shewn by others in several points to be erroneous, and from my own knowledge, I know it to be incorrect. What right had the President to call upon the clerks to furnish him with a list of the suits which had been brought, or were depending in their respective courts? Had this been directed by Congress, or was there any money appropriated to pay the expense? Is there any law which made it the duty of the clerks to obey the order of the executive? Are the clerks responsible for refusing the lists, or for making false or defective returns? Do we know any thing about the authenticity of the certificates made by the clerks? And are we not now aiming a mortal blow at one branch of the government, upon the credit and the infatigation of another and a rival department? Yes, sir, I say at the instigation of the President, for I consider this business wholly as a Presidential measure. This document and his message, shew that it originated with him; I consider it as now prosecuted by him, and I believe, that he has the power to arrest its progress, or to accomplish its completion. I repeat that it is his measure. I hold him responsible for it; and I trust in God that the time will come, when he will be called upon to answer for it as his act. And I trust the time will arrive, when he will hear us speaking upon the subject more effectually.

It has been stated as the reproach, sir, of the bill of the last session, that it was made by a party at the moment when they were sensible that their power was expiring and passing into other hands. It is enough for me, that the full and legitimate power existed. The remnant was plenary and efficient. And it was our duty to employ it according to our judgments and consciences for the good of the country. We thought the bill a salutary measure, and there was no obligation upon us to leave it as a work for our successors. Nay, sir, I have no hesitation in avowing, that I had no confidence in the persons who were to follow us. And I was the more anxious while we had the means to accomplish a work which I believed they would not do, and which I sincerely thought, would contribute to the safety of the nation by giving strength and support to the constitution through the storm to which it was likely to be exposed. The fears, which I then felt, have not been dispelled, but multiplied by what I have since seen. I know nothing which is to be allowed to stand. I observe the institutions of the government falling around me, and where the work of destruction is to end God alone knows. We discharged our consciences in establishing a judicial system, which now exists, and it will be for those who now hold the power of the government to answer for the abolition of it, which they at present meditate. We are told that our

law was against the sense of the nation. Let me tell those gentlemen, they are deceived, when they call themselves the nation. They are only a dominant party, and though the son of federalism should never rise again, they will shortly find men better or worse than themselves thrusting them out of their places. I know it is the cant of those in power, however they have acquired it, to themselves the nation. We have recently witnessed an example of it abroad. How rapidly did the nation change in France, at one time Robespierre called himself the nation—then Robespierre, afterwards Tallien and Barras, and finally Buonaparte, but their dreams were soon dissipated, and they awoke in succession upon the scaffold, or in banishment. Let not these gentlemen flatter themselves, that heaven has reserved for them a peculiar destiny. What has happened to others in this country, they must be liable to. Let them not exult too highly in the enjoyment of a little brief and fleeting authority. It was ours yesterday, it is theirs to day, but to-morrow it may belong to others.

[Mr. Bayard here stated, that he had gone through the remarks he had to make connected with the first point of the debate; that he observed, that the common hour of adjournment had gone by, and that he should sit down in order to allow the committee to rise, if they thought proper; and that he should beg leave to be heard the following day upon the second point. After some conversation, the committee rose, reported—and the house adjourned.]

[Mr. Bayard's speech to be continued.]

Wednesday, March 10.  
The Naturalization bill was passed—Yeas, 59—Nays, 27.

A resolution was offered for adjourning the two houses on the second Monday in April, when it was moved to postpone the consideration of it until the 4th Monday of March, which, after debate, was carried. Yeas 46—Nays 42.

The house then took up the amendment of the Senate to the act to amend an act to lay and collect a direct tax, and agreed thereto.

They also agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.

Thursday, March 11.  
Mr. Griswold laid the following motion in substance, on the table.

Resolved, That it is proper to make provision by law towards indemnifying the merchants of the United States for French spoliation, so far as claims for the same have been abandoned by the convention with France. Ordered to lie on the table.

#### Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, March 8.  
By the attention of a friend, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received, by the British barque Albion, from Liverpool, a regular series of London dates down to the evening of the 7th of January. The extracts which follow comprise all that is important.

LONDON, Jan. 4.  
Yesterday Mr. Lisle, a king's messenger arrived with dispatches from Marquis Cornwallis, and this morning Mr. Webb, secretary to Mr. Jackson, the British minister at Paris, reached Downing street with communications, which are said to be of importance.

It is confidently stated that the Definitive Treaty has been actually signed on the part of Great-Britain, France, and the Batavian republic; while a limited time is allowed for the accession and ratification of the court of Madrid. This statement has at least probability to recommend it to credit. Traveller.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 29th ult.

Preparations, on a scale of great magnificence, are making at Lyons for the opening of the Consulate of the Cisalpine Republic. Accounts from that city, of the 22d, positively state, that the first consul is to be present at the meeting. The prefects and deputies are to hold their sittings in the palace of the government; and all the public buildings and private houses, with a triumphal arch prepared for the occasion, are to be illuminated on the arrival of Buonaparte. Four hundred and twenty five deputies and thirty prefects have already reached Lyons.

The Convention minister to the he is not to pro the signing of The Batavian g list of its foreig been recently no Florence and the

A letter from inst. states, that pating in that p of the 16th, to the Texel a will then their deking pired, but Good Hope

Government morning receive mien of an ex plexion; but as response of properly suffered hope that the is fast approachi It is reported Paris that the C officially signifi ries, its diffi stacles in the

The ru evening, the present ord discovered, of the follow Dover, of the

It is repo Bertheir, Mass been arrested, ing for Macdon on Sunday laid ports of France.

Without pret tempt has been power from the elements of the strongest not appear of credit.

With re the embarg French port of foundation, which failed from arrived at Dover intelligence of the

The Hamburg not arrived, not reached town, w press.

The following principal taxes to pay the inter tracted for in for winding viz.

"A ne "A mo which the

"An en "An add ing bohes) for o muration of the d "An addi horses kept for pl "A modifi

BALTIM A letter of the ver, informs, that ers, from Bremen there by str her anchors abledamage of Wight.

Arrived, days from Jane, failed in com ment.

Capt. J. inform to have taken pl Left there among vessels, names not Richford, of Bost in the bay, brig days from Havan unknown, bound

CHAP Left of the Acco: is w Schooner Frien of the loss of thope, capt. H Havana, I lected, it appea o'clock, on the night of War K. (Al Mackay, of Savan this ship, together the ship's boat, the and blacks, remaine



The Court of Vienna has appointed a minister to the Helvetic government, but he is not to proceed on his embassy until the signing of the Definitive Treaty.—The Batavian government is filling up the list of its foreign envoys, and two have been recently nominated to the Court of Florence and the Cisalpine Republic.

A letter from Amsterdam of the 18th inst. states, that the expedition lately preparing in that port, had failed in the night of the 16th, to join the two divisions of the Texel and the Meuse. The whole will then proceed together to the place of their destination, which has not yet transpired, but is supposed to be the Cape of Good Hope, or Batavia.

January 6.

Government, we understand, have this morning received some accounts from Amiens of an extremely favourable complexion; but as no particulars of the correspondence of Lord Cornwallis are very properly suffered to transpire, we can only hope that the business of the negotiation is fast approaching to a favorable crisis.

It is reported in some private letters from Paris that the Court of Spain has at length officially signified to that of the Tuilleries, its disposition not to throw any obstacles in the way of the Definitive Treaty.

January 7.

The rumour in circulation yesterday evening, that a conspiracy to subvert the present order of things in France had been discovered, rests solely upon the authority of the following extract of a letter from Dover, of the 5th inst.

"It is reported here, that Moreau, Berthier, Massena, and Bernadotte, have been arrested. Search is said to be making for Macdonald, and an embargo was on Sunday laid on the shipping on all the ports of France."

Without pretending to say that no attempt has been made to wrest the reins of power from the hands of Buonaparte, the statements contained in the extract bear the strongest marks of inaccuracy, and do not appear entitled to the slightest degree of credit.

With regard to the statement respecting the embargo laid on the shipping in the French ports, it seems altogether destitute of foundation. It is certain that a vessel which sailed from Calais on Monday, and arrived at Dover the same day brought no intelligence of that nature.

The Hamburg-mail due yesterday, had not arrived, nor had any Paris journals reached town, when this paper was put to press.

The following, it is said, will be the principal taxes proposed by the Minister, to pay the interest of the loan to be contracted for in March or April next, and for winding up the expenses of the war, viz.

- "A new land tax.
- "A modification of the customs, by which the revenue will be increased.
- "An increased export duty on spices.
- "An additional duty on teas (including bohea) for one year, and then a commutation of the duties to be proposed.
- "An additional duty on carriages and horses kept for pleasure.
- "A modification of the income tax."

BALTIMORE, March 9.

A letter of the 9th January, from Dover, informs, that the ship Mercury, Waters, from Bremen to this port, had put in there by stress of weather, with the loss of her anchors, and had sustained considerable damage by a severe gale off the Isle of Wight.

March 10.

Arrived, sch'r Experiment, June, 22 days from Jaquemel. The sch'r Philip, Jane, sailed in company with the Experiment.

Capt. J. informs, that an embargo was to have taken place the day he failed. Left there among a number of American vessels, names not recollected, sloop Ruby, Richford, of Boston, ready to sail; passed in the bay, brig Delaware, West, in 13 days from Havana; spoke a ship, name unknown, bound up.

CHARLESTON, February 26.

Loss of the Ship General Ogilthorpe. Accounts were this morning received, by the schooner Friendship, capt. Lockay, from Nassau, of the loss of the valuable ship General Ogilthorpe, capt. Paterfon, from this port, bound to Havana. From the particulars we have collected, it appears the ship got ashore, about 9 o'clock, on the night of the 6th inst., on Mar of War Key, (Abaco). The captain, Mr. Mackay, of Savannah, and Mr. Broadfoot, of this city, together with 12 of the crew, took to the ship's boat—the second mate, with 22 whites and blacks, remained in the ship—they had con-

structed a raft; and were to come off with provisions, &c. About half an hour after the boat left the ship, it blew with great violence, and the morning after no remains of the wreck or people were visible. The persons in the boat, after being rolled about for eleven days, with no other subsistence than a few conchs, collected on the shore, were fortunately picked up by the pilot boat Ranger, from this port; and arrived at Nassau a few days before capt. Lockay failed. But little doubt remains of the unfortunate people left in the ship, having perished.

NORFOLK, March 6.

Arrived, sch'r Rebecca, capt. Emerson, from Nevis.

On the 24th February, in lat. 35, long. 69, fell in with the brig Helvetic, captain Bradbury, from Norfolk, bound to Tobago, who had sprung a leak that morning, at 6 A.M. and in one hour filled with water. Capt. Emerson took off the captain, supercargo and crew. On the 25th of February, in lat. 36, 30, long. 70, spoke the sch'r Nancy Washington, Olden, from St. Kitt's, bound to Norfolk, out 30 days, who had been dismasted in a gale of wind, but had got up sufficient sail to make snug way. March 2d, spoke the sloop Maria Ann, from Charleston, bound to Newport, R.I. had lost part of her rudder in a gale of wind, and was making for the first port.

Arrived, the sch'r Friendship, capt. Read, from Montego Bay. Sailed in company with the American Lady, captain Phillips, bound to Charleston.

Arrived the sloop Rising Sun, capt. Wilson, from Antigua. Left there the sch'r Sally, capt. Herman, of Connecticut, to sail in 20 days; also the brig Polly and Mary Ann, capt. Cassan, bound to Philadelphia, to sail in 4 or 5 days.

Arrived, the ship William and Mary, captain Dickson, from New Providence.

February 11, the Hole in the Wall bearing W. S. W. distant 6 leagues, spoke the brig Nancy, from Rhode-Island, bound to the Havanna, out 23 days. Same day spoke the ship Thomas Willson, captain Young, of and from Philadelphia, bound to New-Orleans, out 13 days, ad well. Same day spoke the brig Susan, from Rhode-Island, bound to the Havanna.

February 24th, spoke the ship America, capt. Chadwick, from Norfolk, bound to Cadiz; had sprung a leak, and was endeavouring to get back to Norfolk.

February 26th, spoke the brig ——— capt. Brown, from Hispaniola, bound to N. York, out 18 days. Capt. Brown related that when off Cape Nicholas Mole, he spoke an American sch'r from Gonaives who informed that the fleet, with troops from France (amounting to 74 sail, including ships of war and transports) were at anchor off St. Anne's, and that Gen. Toussaint had refused to let the troops land on the island. General Toussaint had laid an embargo on all American vessels in his island. Captain Brown saw a French frigate cruising off the Mole.

### Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

[The attention of our readers is particularly requested to the following very singular production.—Addressed to Mr. Prentiss, the Editor of a paper printed in the district which Mr. C. represents, and from whence it is copied, we "incline to think" there can be no apprehension of its authenticity.—It has, doubtless, some latent meaning to us inexplicable, and which we leave to Mr. C's democratic friends to develop: for we cannot suppose, whatever others may "incline to think," that after "sixteen days close and animated debate," that gentleman should so misunderstand the business as to believe that the bill repealing the judiciary act of the last session of Congress—which goes to the demolition of both the court and the officer, and which was particularly intended to put down the latter—only "abolishes the courts, but leaves the judges in possession of their offices and salaries!"]

Tuesday Morning, March 2, 1802.  
Fellow-Citizens of  
Brunswick District,

I TAKE this early opportunity to inform you, that after sixteen days close and animated debate on the bill from the Senate, to repeal the act that passed last session of congress for the better organization of the courts of the United States, about midnight the last night, the question was taken, when the bill passed in the committee of the whole,—ayes 60, noes 31; and I incline to think it will finally pass the house by an equal majority. During the whole discussion, we have done little or no other business, except to receive and refer petitions, memorials, &c. But I incline to think we shall now proceed in the other great business of the nation. I have nothing more to add, but have offered this to satisfy your anxious expectation—the bill only proposes to abolish the courts, but leaves the judges in possession of their offices and salaries; in doing which, we have thought that we have saved the constitution inviolate.

I am, Fellow-Citizens,  
Your Friend,  
And most obedient servant,  
THOS. CLAIBORNE.

### Communications.

The trio of republicans, who signed the Kennebec address to the President of the United States, do not approve of formal addresses, generally, but their's, it seems, is a peculiar case. Their independent spirits, would never stoop to the servility of a flattering address, except in a family way. They modestly inform the president, that his "appointment of men as heads of the Departments, and his constitutional advisers, merit the approbation of all those, who are attached to their system of government." This sentiment comes with a grace, from Dudley B. Hobart, who is the son-in-law of general Dearborn; this looks pretty in the mouth of Joshua Wingate, whose son is likewise the son-in-law of general Dearborn, and is now a clerk in the secretary's office!! This Mr. Hobart, no doubt, admires Mr. Jefferson's wisdom in appointing his daddy-in-law to one of the departments; he loves the constitution much better for it, and is willing in this extraordinary case, to pledge his confidence.—Mr. Wingate too, kind hearted man, can express his "cordial approbation" in an administration which provides so comfortably for his son. These three gentlemen, in their talk with the President, speak of those, who are attached to "our system of government." In plain language—you, President Jefferson, & my daddy-in-law, & the daddy-in-law of my son, "unite and exercise so much personal virtue and political wisdom," that we hope for much harmony, &c. But these branches of the family, however, are careful to assure Mr. Jefferson, that in congratulating him on his own appointment, they do not "offer him that adulation which characterizes unprincipled sycophants, and which they are sure would wound his feelings, and their own confidence," &c. Oh, no, they are doubtless very sincere, and very conscientious; abhor in their souls all flattery, and adore the constitution.

[N. B. Palladium.]

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, to another in New-York, dated 9th Jan. 1802.

"The French Government have refused to permit the importation of British manufactures into France, and a great quantity which were sent thither immediately on receiving the account of preliminaries of peace being signed, are now on their way back—even coats must be returned. Yet our government seems to have every confidence in their good faith, for the minister has declared, that our plenipotentiary has every reason to be satisfied with the pacific disposition of the French, and a large armament having 26000 men, on board, were suffered to sail from Brest on the 18th ult. for the West-Indies, and it has not been thought at all necessary to send out a force to watch their motions. We yesterday heard thro the London papers that government had sent down orders to Portsmouth to get ready a fleet of 9 sail of the line and some frigates, with all possible dispatch, and that the carpenters were set to work on quarter day, which is a regular holiday—their intended destination is not officially stated, but the circumstance does not seem to have given rise to any rumors in the papers, that it was caused by a jealousy of the motions of the French—indeed, one paper mentions the disturbed state of our islands in the West-Indies as the probable occasion."

Price Current at Havre, December 22.  
Virginia, Georgia and Carolina long black Tobacco, per 100 lb 70 to 80 livres  
Pot Ash, 1st and 2d sort, 42 to 45 liv.  
White and clayed Sugars, 75 to 80 do.  
Brown do. 50 to 60 do.  
Rice, in demand, 45 to 50 do.  
Whale Bone, 120 to 130 do.  
Mahogany, per 100 feet, 30 to 35 do.  
Whale Oil, in demand, per Pol. (1-2 gal) 38 to 40 fous.  
Cod do. 45 to 50 fous.  
Long Nankens per piece 9 to 11 liv.  
Short do. 7 to 8 liv.  
St. Domingo Coffee, per lb. 25 to 26 fous.  
Martinique and Guadeloupe do. 29 to 31 do.  
Fine West-India, Georgia, and Bourbon Cotton, 22 to 23 liv.  
East and West India fine blue Indigo, in demand, 10 to 11 liv.  
Black heavy Pepper, 35 to 37 fous.  
Cocoa 25 to 27  
American produce dull, owing to the vast number of arrivals at Bourdeaux with West-India produce—where the prices have undergone considerable fall, which has influenced this place. However, this short time past, sugars and coffee are getting again in favour; but the articles we deem solid are those of American and East-India produce. You must no longer send Tobacco in foreign bottoms, as it pays 38 liv. per cwt. duty while they are only 22 liv. on French.

DIED, on the 6th inst. at New-York.

JOHN WARD FENNO, formerly proprietor and editor of the Gaz. U. States, in the 24th year of his age, deeply regretted by all who were acquainted with his virtues, or had any knowledge of his intellectual accomplishments. The native powers of his mind came into action at a very early period, and in his political writings he displayed an energy of thought, and a vigor of fancy, that at some future day under the correctives of experience, would have ensured him the renown and the rewards of Genius.

Alas! that ray which promised in its early dawn, to shed lustre on the literary sphere of his country, is now extinguished! Belov'd by all whom worth could charm, Thy lost dear youth, we will deplore, While friendship shall the bosom warm; Till memory's self shall be no more.

From the Connecticut Courant.  
COMMUNICATION.

The public has already been informed that Bill Fowler, otherwise called general Fowler, the bell-weather of democracy in the town of Guilford, and its neighborhood, has lately had the misfortune to pass counterfeit money, knowing it to be counterfeit. And that the honorable superior court, being assured of the fact by the oath of twelve "able, judicious freeholders," have charitably furnished him with a letter of recommendation to the keeper of Newgate, and procured him a handsome establishment in the nail manufactory for two years.

To this information I beg leave to add two or three particulars, which in justice to the general and the public, ought to be known and recorded:

Be it remembered, then, for the honor of the general and his party, that he has been for several years past, not only a leader, but a teacher among the democrats—one of the very "chief apostles" of republican-ism. And that the whole mass of democracy in the eastern part of the country of New-Haven, owes its creation and preservation to the joint labors of himself and Doctor Slowbelly.

Be it also remembered, that this self-same general has been, for many years past, an object of the most violent persecution, abuse and slander, among the enemies of the people. To prove this without multiplying facts, I beg leave to make the following short and simple statement. A few years ago, A. C. esq. of Guilford, a notorious aristocrat, publicly, and solemnly and repeatedly declared, that general Fowler was a thief! And in an action of slander, brought by the general to vindicate his character against the scandalous charge, the said A. C. esq. with the most provoking assurance, confessed in open court, that he had made the charge, and adding insult to injury proved it to be true!!

Let it also be remembered, That this general Fowler was the sole representative from the town of Guilford to the famous Wallingford convention in March last.

And now, be it remembered, That citizen Reuben Stone of Litchfield, one of the three honorable delegates from that town to the aforesaid Wallingford convention, has within a few weeks past committed an unlucky mistake, called in our law—forgery. (Alas! all men are liable to mistakes!!). But citizen Stone, not having a taste, like general Fowler, for the nail making business, has sought relief from his misfortune in the "manual exercise of heels;" and has actually left democracy in Connecticut to manage its concerns without his aid. He has set his face westward. It is supposed, that the friends of the people have furnished him with recommendations to the council of appointment in New-York, or to Governor M'Kean. If so, the doors of honor and confidence will soon be burst open to receive him.

P. S. As it is important, that the people should be informed of all occurrences, intimately connected with the triumph of reason and republicanism, I beg and pray, that all the republican printers in the U. States would insert the above in their usual papers.

### JUST RECEIVED, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS.

Consisting of elegant cut quart and pint decanters, goblets, tumblers and wine glasses, to match; plain half pint, pint and quart tumblers, do. quart, pint and half pint decanters, which will be sold by the box, or by retail, on moderate terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

March 4.



**JUST RECEIVED**  
And for sale by the subscriber, lower end  
of PRINCE STREET, a few barrels of  
**APPLES.**  
THO. SIMMS.  
Feb. 25.

### ROBBERY.

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**  
THE subscriber's store was last night  
broke open and the following Cash and  
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,  
Cross-barred and striped coarse (swandown),  
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,  
1 do. do. dark bottle green,  
1 do. of dark brown superfine,  
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,  
2 do. of blue fine cloth,  
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,  
3 do. lapet muslins,  
Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimi-  
ties; camel hair shawls; brown, red and  
blue bandannoes; yellow flags and  
cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India  
book muslins; women's blue and white  
worsted and cotton stockings, men's  
fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces  
of Marcellies vest patterns and silk nan-  
keen, together with a variety of other  
articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any  
person for discovering the Cash and Goods  
and convicting the thief or thieves; or  
Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in  
proportion for any part of the Goods re-  
covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will  
interest themselves in discovering and  
bringing to condign punishment the per-  
petrators of this daring attack upon the  
property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2. d  
Such Printers as are disposed to de-  
tect villainy are requested to infer the a-  
bove.

**William Hartthorne**  
Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,  
Plaster of Paris by the  
ton, or ready ground by the bushel,  
Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or  
unbolted,  
Corn, or any other grain, ground for  
toll at the mill.

At his store in town.

**Hay in bundles, Corn by**  
the bushel,  
Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead  
or barrel,  
First and second quality James River  
Tobacco, in kegs,  
A few very good Mill Spindles,  
Two good Scale Beams,  
Three boxes 8 by 10 Window Glafs,  
James River Coal.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town,  
A small House on a lot of 28 feet front  
on Water Street, next door to Major  
Monaster's.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

**A valuable Brick House**  
on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-  
mas Cruse.

To Let,

**A two story Frame House**  
on Duke street, with a large garden and  
well of good water at the door.  
3d mo. 1. d

**In obedience to a Decree of**  
the Court of Alexandria county, on  
Thursday the 8th day of April next,  
will be offered for sale on the premises,  
for ready money,

### A Lot of Ground

Containing half an acre; lying upon  
the east side of Alfred street and south side  
of Cameron street, in the town of Alex-  
andria; extending on Alfred street 176  
feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 123  
feet 5 inches. There are a convenient  
two story frame dwelling house, with a  
kitchen and other out houses upon the lot.  
The lot is subject to an annual rent which  
will be made known on the day of sale.  
As the lot is large it will be divided into  
smaller dividends, and sold either in par-  
cels or altogether as will best suit purchas-  
ers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt  
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson  
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,  
JOHN JANNEY, } Com'rs.  
JOHN DUNLAP, }  
March 10. a

An Apprentice wanted

**By virtue of a Deed of Trust**  
from Robert Hamilton and Esther his  
wife, to the subscribers, on SATUR-  
DAY the seventeenth day of April  
next, will be exposed to sale, upon  
the premises, on a CREDIT of  
6, 12 and 18  
months, the payments to be secured by  
approved securities.

### A Lot of Ground

Lying upon the south side of Prince  
street and to the eastward of Water street,  
in the town of Alexandria, extending 23  
feet upon Prince street, and running back  
44 feet 4 inches, on which is erected a  
commodious two story frame dwelling  
house.

Also,

### Another Lot of Ground

adjoining thereto, extending 36 feet to  
an 8 feet alley, with the privilege of the  
alley. Upon this lot is erected a ware-  
house the whole front. This ground is  
subject to an annual rent forever of se-  
venty two dollars. Titles will be made  
as soon as the payments are secured.

JAMES KEITH,  
JOHN C. HERBERT

March 9. d

### JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale on a liberal credit, or to ex-  
change for Flour,

1900 bushels of excellent Turk's  
Island Salt, and  
40 bls. prime Beef.

I have also,

20 quarter casks Port Wine.  
WM. RODGSON.

Feb. 3. d

### House of Entertainment.

Randolph Mott,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends  
and the public in general, that he has open-  
ed an INN in the Town of Alexandria,  
in the house lately occupied by captain  
Charles M'Knight, where he intends using  
his utmost exertions to give general satis-  
faction to those who may favor him with  
their custom, which from his experience  
in the business he flatters himself he shall  
be able to do on the most reasonable terms.  
January 5. LAW200

### LIVERY STABLE,

And HORSES & CARRIAGES  
TO HIRE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the  
public that he takes horses on livery, and  
keeps some excellent horses and carriages  
to hire.

Also,

A few good SADDLE HORSES for  
sale.

Apply in part of the house formerly  
the Swan Tavern, King street, to  
JOHN HODGKIN.

Jan. 25. eot181

**Robert T. Hooe & Co.**  
Have imported by the ship Fabius, from  
Liverpool,

56 crates Earthen Ware, well  
assorted.

They have likewise on hand,

Lisbon Wine of a superior quality,  
in gr. casks; Sugar by the bag, or barrel;  
Coffee by the bag—broad and narrow  
Hoes, Spades, Shovels and Riving Pans,  
And a variety of German Linens.  
Feb. 5. co

### For Sale or Rent,

THAT handsome, convenient three sto-  
ry BRICK HOUSE, lately occupied by  
Edmund J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a  
few doors west of Pitt street.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Dec. 15. co

**VALUABLE PROPERTY.**  
CONTIGUOUS TO ALEXANDRIA,  
TO BE RENTED.

THE subscriber purposes, in  
the ensuing spring, to lay off, and lease  
forever, a considerable number of  
BUILDING LOTS,  
handsomely situated upon Washington,  
Fairfax and other streets extended, each  
lot from 20 to 25 feet in front, with the  
depth of 100 feet to a commodious alley;  
the whole commanding a delightful view  
of the City of Washington, the Potomac,  
and the circumjacent country.

As the Rent required is only 9d per  
foot front, none need apply but those who  
will be convenient to build.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, jun.  
Feb. 15. 6td 31aw

### NOTICE.

In the case of ANDREW } Bankrupts.  
RAMSAY & Wm. RAMSAY. }  
The subscriber being duly appointed  
assignee of the estate and effects of the said  
Andrew Ramsay and the said William  
Ramsay. All persons indebted to the said  
bankrupts, or that have any of their ef-  
fects, are hereby required to pay and de-  
liver the same to the subscriber and to no  
other person whomsoever.

JOHN McIVER

Alexandria, Feb. 25. eot12

### LIVERY STABLE.

THE Copartnership of HUGHES and  
TOWERS is this day (March 1st) dis-  
solved by mutual consent: those who  
have any accounts against the said firm  
will please to call and have them settled;  
and all those who are indebted to them  
are requested to settle their accounts.

THOMAS HUGHES,  
THOMAS TOWERS.

THE business, in future, will be car-  
ried on by  
**Thomas Towers,**  
where gentlemen may depend on having  
care taken of their horses on reasonable  
terms.

March 2. eot5

### Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,  
About three miles from George-Town  
and the City of Washington, and ten  
from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which  
are a dwelling house and sundry other im-  
provements, several stone quarries and fish  
stands, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7  
acres of Land, upon which are a merchant  
mill, with three pair of French burr mill  
stones and every necessary, complete, for  
manufacturing flour to the best advantage,  
and with as little manual labor as possible;  
a brewery and distillery, a granary, a  
miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's  
shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of  
200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres  
and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which  
there are several stone quarries and fish  
stands.

The purchaser of the above pro-  
perty, will have an assignment of a lease  
for the other undivided third part, of which  
there will be 6 years to come from the first  
day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is  
equal in goodness to any, and superior to  
most foundation stone on the river—ves-  
sels of any burthen that can go to George-  
Town, can go up to the mill and stone  
quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline  
to purchase, will of course view the pre-  
mises, therefore it is not thought necessary  
to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest,  
at George-Town, or to  
PHILIP R. FENDALL,  
Alexandria.

June 29. LAW

### Mount-Vernon Fishery.

THIS Fishery will be carried  
on as usual in its fullest extent. Custom-  
ers may be supplied with FISH at the ge-  
neral prices, and every exertion used for  
their accommodation.

February 18. LAW3W

### NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Hannah, from  
Aux-Cayes,  
And for Sale at the Subscribers' Wharf,  
62 hds. first quality Molasses,  
68 bales Cotton,  
325 bags } green Coffee,  
76 bls. }  
13 hds. Sugar.

They have also for Sale,

100 boxes fresh Raisins,  
200 reams of Letter Paper in casks,  
30 bushels of fresh Clover Seed.  
RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.  
Feb. 16. LAW3W

### Wanted,

ABOUT 200 WHARF LOGS, deli-  
vered at the Eastern Branch Ferry—For  
which a generous price will be given, if  
delivered agreeably to a contract to be en-  
tered into. Apply to

JAMES O'BRIEN.

City of Washington,  
Feb. 13. LAW161

### The term of Partnership

heretofore existing under the firm of  
**Thompson & Veitch,**  
expired on the 25th of December, 1801:

All business relating to that firm will be  
settled by the subscribers at their counting  
room on King street.

JONAH THOMPSON,

RICHARD VEITCH.

### Who offer for Sale, on liberal

terms, the following Property, viz.

**Two Tracts of Land in Lou-**  
down county, one of which is situate near  
the Gum Spring, being well timbered,  
and containing four hundred acres—the  
other near Broad Run Church, containing  
four hundred acres, (adjoining the lands  
of George Lee) on which there is an ex-  
tensive peach orchard: late the property  
of John Spencer.

**One Lot of leaf Land, in the**  
Manor of Leeds, Fauquier county, con-  
taining two hundred acres: late the pro-  
perty of Aquila Davis.

**One Tract of Land in Ran-**  
dolph county, containing five hundred  
acres (said to be very valuable) situate on  
the south side of Glad Creek: late the  
property of Patrick Dougherty.

**One other Tract in Hamp-**  
shire county, on a branch of Fairley's  
Run, containing 400 acres: formerly  
the property of Daniel Jones.

**One other Tract called Ferti-**  
lity, containing two hundred and sixty  
acres, in Westmoreland county, state of  
Pennsylvania, situate on the Monongahela,  
about one quarter of a mile below  
Calmer's Ferry, and 4 miles above Parkin-  
son's Ferry, binding three quarters of a  
mile on said river. A considerable pro-  
portion of said tract is bottom land, with  
a valuable orchard of sugar trees, and  
about 60 acres under cultivation; the re-  
mainder very heavily timbered.

**One other Tract containing**  
one thousand acres, on Green River, in  
the state of Kentucky; being part of the  
military lands formerly belonging to G.  
Rice, deceased.

**One House and Lot in Charles**  
Town, Jefferson county, on the Main  
street leading from Harper's Ferry to  
Winchester, occupied by Adam Haun.

A vacant Lot in said town,  
situate on the same street, adjoining the  
store of Thomas Hammond.

**Two handsome three story**  
Brick dwelling Houses, with brick stables  
and carriage houses to each, situate on  
Pennsylvania avenue in the City of Wash-  
ington: at present occupied by John Coyle  
and Benjamin G. Orr.

**A Brick dwelling House in**  
George-Town, opposite the wharf occu-  
pied by George King, together with part  
of said wharf.

**A Brick dwelling House in**  
the town of Alexandria, situated on Prince  
street, between Fairfax and Royal streets:  
lately occupied by Charles Turner.

**A corner Lot on Prince and**  
Royal streets, adjoining said brick house.

**The vacant Lots on Prince**  
street, on the east side of said brick house.  
The situation of the above property is  
equal to any in the town for business.

**A House and Lot on King**  
street: now occupied by S. Snowden and  
Co.

**A Lot fronting fifty six feet**  
on Prince street, and extending back 119  
feet, bounded by an alley on the south:  
on part of said lot is the warehouse occu-  
pied by Hugh Smith.

**A Lot on the west side of**  
Washington street, between Prince and  
Duke streets. LAW6M

### FOR SALE,

On Credit, or for Cash, as may suit pur-  
chasers,

**That Lot with the House**  
thereon, lately possessed by Mr. Jones,  
Coachmaker, situated on Fairfax Street,  
near the centre of the square formed by  
Queen and Cameron streets, running pa-  
rallel with said Streets 123 feet 5 inches,  
and fronting on Fairfax Street 39 feet 12  
inches, with the privilege of a 10 feet  
alley adjoining.

Also,  
That convenient Lot, with the very  
complete and substantial Buildings there-  
on, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by  
Mr. E. Smock. COLIN AULD.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.